Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1375.] FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

Warranted Likenesses,

Taken by WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Prices from 10 to 100 Dollars.

A few young Ladies may be instructed in the elegant Arts of Drawing and Painting, by applying to the above artist at his house, the North East Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets; where specimens of his performance may be seen.

Feb. 1. *3t.

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 4, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock,

Will positively be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House,

A NOTE,

Drawn by William Burgis & Co. of South Third-street, near Market-street, Linen Drapers, in favour of Robert Burgis, jun. or order, for 600 dollars.

The said Note became due the 30th December last, and was protested for non-payment.

An approved Note at 60 days will be taken in payment.

February 2. 3

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS per share, on the business of the last six months: which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th instant.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2d, 1797. dtioth.

☞ ON FRIDAY,

The third inst. at half past 2 o'clock P. M. the Annual Oration of the Philadelphia Medical Society, will be delivered at the City Tavern—where all the honorary members are requested to attend.

By order of the Society.

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 barrels Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7 tth&stf

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. SÖHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 14, 1796. §

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz			
1	Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7	last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
6	ditto	1,000	6,000
10	ditto	400	4,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

Red Clover Seed.

Fresh red Clover Seed of the best quality, in bags of 5 bushels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Ditto do. of first quality, for the use of private families
Coffee in hogsheads
Jamaica spirits
Connecticut soap in small boxes
Window glass and Spanish segars, and
Two trunks of best patent, plain and ribbed silk and cotton hosiery, for sale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1. wff&mtf

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Grass, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

In order to comply with contracts, I will sell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-street, and running up to the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-street, and 12 on Sophia-street. Nine of those on Caroline-street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Quiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 3, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797. Jan. 16. d6w.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,

A Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Cossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/3 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Household Linen, &c. &c.

A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,

Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-street.

December 5th. tt

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. august 27, 1796. m&wcf

Hibernian Society.

Such of the Members of this society as are entitled to Diplomas, are requested to apply for them to

Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice-President;
Mr. David M'Cormick, Treasurer;
Mr. Robert H. Drinker, Counsellor;
Mr. Joseph Brocon;
Mr. Edward Fox;

Or to MATHEW CAREY, Sec.

Philad. Jan. 21, 1797. taw6t

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwftf

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. ttstf

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.

January 24th, 1796. co2w

Wants a Situation,

As a Housekeeper, an English woman, completely qualified in every respect to keep a Gentleman's House. Enquire of the Printer.

January 26 *tt

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

oct.8. tu&f3w

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 tm2awtf

FOR SALE AT WILLIAM PRIESTMAN'S

No. 15 south Fifth-street,

Between Market and Chesnut Streets,

A Quantity of Plain Gold Watches; Gold enamel'd & ornamented with pearls; Silver and metal ditto, by the first makers in London and Paris; a Time-Piece by Arnold; plain gold by Mudge & Dutton; several diamond and diamond & pearl lockets, rings, ear-rings, &c; about 60 lb. of Scotch thread; double-barrel'd guns, in case, by Manton; quantity of plated table, tea, and night plated candlesticks, branches, &c. 46 volumes of Law-Books in one lot, mostly reports, folio, scarce and valuable books; books of Prints;—amongst which are Martyn on Shells, Statue da Rossi, Calmet's Dictionnaire de Bible, Johnson's Poets, 75 vols. Baskerville's Addison, 4 vols. Biographia Britannica, Opere de Machiavelli, Ruins of Balbec, Blair's Chronology, Plinii Historica Naturalis, Montfaucon's Antiquities, State Trials; Evelyn's Silva, Postlewayte's Dictionary, Rittrattii duomini illustri Toscani, Oueyres de Bayle, Caracci.

January 31 §

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of GEORGE ROSS, late of Cape May, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and those who have any demands against said Estate, will please call on him for settlement.

JAMES YOUNG, Adm'r,
Swanson, below South Street.

January 30 ¶co3t

New Theatre.

By Desire,

THIS EVENING, Friday, February 3,
Will be presented,
A TRAGEDY, called

Venice Preserv'd;
Or, A Plot Discovered.

Duke of Venice,	Mr. *Warrell*
Priuli,	Mr. *Warren*
Bedamar,	Mr. *Fox*
Pierre,	Mr. *Cooper*
Jaffier,	Mr. *Moreton*
Rennault,	Mr. *Wignell*
Spinosa,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Elliot,	Mr. *Mitchell*
Theodore,	Mr. *Blissett*
Officer,	Mr. *J. Warrell*
Belvidera,	Mrs. *Merry*

End of the tragedy, a new Ballet Dance, composed by Mr. Byrne, called

The Drunken Provencal;
Or, The Sailor's Return.

Ivre,	Mr. *Byrne*
Will,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Vicar,	Sig. *Doctor*
Moses,	Mr. *Blissett*
Dicky Gossip,	Mr. *Mitchell*
Susan.	Miss *Milbourne*

Sailors, Messrs. J. Darley, T. Warrell, Macdonald, Morgan, St. Mare, Lavancey.
Lasses, Mrs. Doctor, Miss Oldfield, Miss L'Estrange, Miss Bates, Miss Anderson, M'lle Sophie.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

Animal Magnetism.

Marquis de Lancy,	Mr. *Fox*
La Fleur,	Mr. *Harwood*
Doctor,	Mr. *Francis*
Picard,	Mr. *M'Donald*
Francois,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Jeffery,	Mr. *Blissett*
Constance,	Mrs. *Harvey*
Lisette,	Mrs. *Francis*

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7 o'clock,
Will be continued,
THE EFFECTS OF AMBITION AND GUILT,
Considered, traced and exemplified in the character of

Macbeth.

With a recitation of the whole character, and moral and critical observations on the character, and on the author.

☞ On Tuesday, 7th February,
The EFFECTS of *AMBITION* and *GUILT*,
Exemplified in the character of Satan and the Fallen Angels, with recitations from Milton.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Oct. 31. taw Surviving Executor

Second Ball.

New Cotilions, Scotch Reels, Contre Dances and a new Quadrille.

MESS. *FRANCIS & BYRNE* beg leave to inform their scholars, friends and the public in general, that their second Ball for this season will be on Tuesday the 7th of February, at O'Ellers's Assembly-Room,—and in addition to their new Cotilions and Reels, will be introduced an entire new QUADRILLE, composed by Mr. Byrne.

Messrs. Francis and Byrne propose to give gratuitous attendance at their School-Room, for the instruction of those ladies and gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball-room with their presence,—attendance for this purpose after their school hours, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Francis and Byrne, No. 70 north Eighth-street or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requested to apply to their female friends, scholars of Messrs. F. & B. or as above, at their residence.

N. B. The new dances will not intringe upon the usual routine of the evening.

The days of teaching, for their young pupils, are Thursdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon, 'till six---and on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from six 'till nine, for those of a more advanced age.

*** Private Tuition as usual.

January 28 saw

Philadelphia, February 3.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character in Hillsbro', North-Carolina, to his friend in Philadelphia.

We have received a paper containing a statement of votes which decides the question of presidency in favor of Mr. Adams, and although we were opposed to his election, the people here generally seem disposed to shew that submission to the majority which is always due from the minority in a republican government.

Philadelphia, February 2d, 1797.

SIR,

IN consequence of repeated publications in the several newspapers throughout the States, intimating the illegality of the appointment of Electors in the state of Vermont, arising from an idea that the Legislature proceeded to the choice of Electors, not having an existing law directing the mode—to counteract the ill impressions such publications may have made, I enclose for your publication, a true copy of the law under which the Legislature of that state chose their Electors.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

Mr. FENNO.

An act directing the mode of appointing Electors to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Electors for electing a President and Vice-President of the United States, be appointed by the ballot of the Governor and Council and House of Representatives met in grand committee; and that those persons, to the number which they have a right to appoint, who shall have a majority of all the votes of said grand committee, shall be declared to be duly appointed Electors of this state for the purposes aforesaid.

State of Vermont, Secretary of State's office, Vergennes, January 12th, 1797.

I hereby certify, the preceding is a true copy of an act of the Legislature of this state, passed November third, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and now remaining in force.

(Attest) ROS. HOPKINS, *Secretary.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Barney's haste to persuade his fellow-citizens that he has, *as yet*, committed no piracies upon their property, has brought to light some curious confessions. Among other things, it appears, that he is, at least, *part owner* of a privateer called the VENGEANCE; and that there is *somebody in Baltimore*, upon whom his captain can take the liberty to draw bills. Had not Mr. Barney made this discovery, his captain's *sea drafts* might have been classed with Buonaparte's *Leghorn receipts*. He also informs the public that his privateer had captured no American vessels on the 12th December. Why also did he not add, that no *positive orders* to capture had been received from Mr. Adet at the time his privateer sailed upon her cruise? It is whispered that before he left the Cape, his privateer was put in possession of orders to capture our vessels, and that his agent, Mr. Willson, was to sell them and their cargoes.

Mr. FENNO,

THERE is nothing more common than to impute a public evil to a wrong cause. Thus at the present moment, a number of people seem to think, that the *high* market rate or interest of money, is owing entirely to the *will* of the *comparatively few* who have it to dispose of. In order to draw the attention of individuals, both legislators and others, to a full discussion of the subject by an able writer, I request you will publish the following extracts from "*Smith's Wealth of Nations*," a book highly esteemed by every one who has read it.

In Vol. 2—Page 41—Dobson's Philadelphia Edition, are the following observations:—

"In some countries the interest of money has been prohibited by law. But as something can every where be made *by* the use of money, something ought every where to be paid *for* the use of it. This regulation, instead of preventing, has been found from experience to increase the evil of usury; the debtor being obliged to pay, not only for the use of the money, but for the risk which his creditor runs by accepting a compensation for that use. He is obliged, if one may say so, to insure his creditor from the penalties of usury."

In the same page, he observes, that "where the rate of interest is fixed by law, it ought always to be somewhat above the lowest *market price*, or the price which is commonly paid for the use of money by those who can give the most undoubted security." He adds, in page 43, that "No law can reduce the common rate of interest below the lowest ordinary market rate, that exists when the law is made."

Mr. Smith somewhere says, that the precious metals are the money of the world, and that every country will have the share of them, to which it is entitled, in proportion to the amount or produce of its labour and industry. So in speaking of individuals, in pages 129 and 130, he says, that "overtrading is the common cause of the scarcity of money," owing to individuals adventuring more largely when the profits of trade happen to be greater than ordinary, and meeting with disappointments in sales and expected returns.

It is frequently said that money being the standard whereby to fix the value of every thing else, the rate of interest ought to be permanently fixed by law.

Mr. Smith in page 19, of the vol. before mentioned, allows it to be "the instrument of commerce and a measure of value." He however says, in page 126, "Gold and Silver are *to be bought for a certain price* like all other *commodities*, and as they are the price of all other commodities, so all other commodities are the price of those metals."

If fortunately the foregoing quotations should induce any of your readers to peruse the Doctor's general reasoning on the subject, my end will be answered.

It is I believe an acknowledged truth, that gold and silver change their value, owing to revolutions in trade combined with other circumstances. If then the legislature should attempt to fix a certain price on them, at least for any considerable length of time, would it not in all human probability be an arbitrary one?

AN OBSERVER.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

DIRECTIONS
For preventing calamities by FIRE.

1. Keep your Chimnies and Stove-pipes clean by sweeping them at least once every month.

2. Never remove hot ashes in a wooden bucket, or a wooden vessel of any kind, and look well to the ash-hole.

3. After sweeping a hearth, see that the hearth brush does not retain any particles of fire, before you hang it up in its usual place.

4. Oblige all your servants to go to bed before you, every night, and inspect all your fire places before you retire to rest. For fear of accidents, let a bucket of water be left in your kitchen every night. The writer of these directions once saved his house from being consumed by fire, by this precaution.

5. Do not permit a servant to carry a candle to his bed room, if he sleeps in an unplaistered garret.

6. Cover up your fire carefully every night in ashes. Let the unburnt parts of the billets, or chuncks of wood, be placed next to the hearth, by which means no sparks will be emitted from the wood. Pour a little water upon the burning ends of the wood which are not completely covered by the ashes. Place before the fire a fender made of sheet iron. This contrivance was well known in England many years ago by the name of a *coverfeu*. It has lately received from a top being added to it, the name of a *hood*.

7. Remove papers and linen from near the fire when you leave it, to a remote part of the room.

8. Shut the doors of all the rooms in which you leave fire at night. By thus excluding the supply of fresh air, you will prevent a flame being kindled, should a coal or spark fall upon the floor, or upon any other combustible matter in the room.—The smoke which issues from this smothered fire will find its way into every part of the house, and by waking the family, may save it from destruction.

9. If sickness, or any other cause should oblige you to leave a candle burning all night, place it in such a situation as to be out of the reach of the rats. A house was once destroyed by a rat running away with a lighted candle for the sake of the tallow, and conveying it into a hole filled with rags, and other inflammable matters.

10. Never read in bed by candle light, especially if your bed be surrounded by curtains.

11. Strictly forbid the use of segars in your family at all times, but more especially after night. May not the greater frequency of fires in the United States than in former years, be ascribed in part to the more general use of segars by careless servants and children? There is good reason to believe a house was lately set on fire in Northumberland county, by a half consumed segar, which a negro woman threw away, to prevent her being detected by her master in the unhealthy and offensive practice of smoking.

In case of fire, attend to the following directions, to prevent or restrain its terrible consequences.

1. Do not open the room or closet door where you suspect the fire to be, until you have secured your family, and your most valuable effects, nor until you have collected a quantity of water to throw upon the fire, the moment a fresh supply of air excites it into a flame. Where water cannot conveniently be had, try to smother the fire by throwing two or three blankets over it. A British sea captain once saved a king's ship by throwing himself with a spread blanket in his arms, upon a fire which had broke out near the powder room. He was pensioned for life, for this wise and meritorious act.

2. In case it be impossible to escape by a stair case from a house on fire, shut the door of your bed chamber, and wait until help can be brought to secure your escape from a window.

3. If safety does not appear probable in this way, wrap yourselves up in a blanket, hold your breath, and rush thro' the flames. If water be at hand, first wet the blanket.

4. To prevent fire descending from the roof, or ascending from the first story, form by means of blankets, a kind of dam on each of the intermediate stories, near their stair-case, that shall confine the water that is thrown upon the roof, or into the windows. It will effectually check the progress of the fire downwards or upwards in brick and stone houses.

5. To prevent fire spreading to adjoining houses, cover them with wet bankets.

6. To extinguish fire in a chimney, shut the door and windows of the room. Throw a quart, or more of common salt into the fire. Hold, or nail a wet blanket before the fire place. If these means fail, throw a wet blanket down the chimney from the roof of the house.

There is a method used in some countries of glaizing chimnies when they are built by burning common salt in them, which renders them so smooth, that no soot can adhere to them. Chimnies so constructed can never take fire.

Ladders are commonly used as the means of conveying persons from the windows of houses on fire. Would not a long and stiff pole, with a rope fixed at its upper end, be more portable, and convenient for this purpose?

The famous Mr. John Westley, when a child was taken out of a window in his father's house whilst it was in flames, by one man standing upon the shoulders of another. This practice may be used to rescue persons from the first story of a house on fire, where other means cannot be had with sufficient convenience or expedition.

A WATCHMAN.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 11.

Mr. Swanwick's Speech, concluded.

This, Mr. S. said, was the most important question which was ever brought before that house. He trembled every day when he considered on what a shadow the revenues of this government rested—upon what every nation seemed to rob us of: for, added he, all are agreed in one point, however they may disagree in others, viz. to rob and ill treat us. They were, indeed, invited to do this; for, said he, we have no barriers but treaties, and they are worse than nothing.

Mr. S. said we had no dependance upon our revenue; at any rate it was not more than supported our present expences. Suppose, added he, all the present nations at war, make peace, would there then be no danger of a defalcation of revenue? There could be no doubt of it. So that whether war or peace, no certain dependance could be placed upon our revenue.

Did it not, then, become government to look to something more substantial than commerce for support? It certainly did. Let us, said he, fix upon the principle of a direct tax, and not be deterred at the threshold of the business. To say it was impossible to fix upon such a plan so as to be generally satisfactory, would be to say we could not do what many other nations had done.

He would again repeat that it would have been better for this country if the present plan had been adopted sooner. However, as we had lately declared ourselves the most prosperous, the most free and enlightened country in the world, this could not be an improper time for introducing it. He was rather glad, however, that a degree of necessity had brought the present measure before them. Misfortunes, he said, sometimes proved the greatest of blessings. He trusted the present event would teach government economy; for, since they found the difficulty which attended the raising of money, they would be careful how they lavished it away. He trusted this measure of taxing the farmer, would also have the effect upon him to awaken a watchful attention to the operations of government; it was also give us the means of paying our debt, and of shewing to foreign countries that our revenue rests upon a foundation which they cannot shake.

Viewing the matter in this point of view, however unwilling he was, in general, to call upon the people for money, he hoped the principle before them would be adopted.

Mr. Gilbert said, the question was whether they should raise the revenue wanted by direct or indirect taxes. Though he was opposed to direct taxes, he had no objection to the committee's rising, that the report might be re-committed, in order that the committee of ways and means might be instructed to report to the house a plan of direct taxation, for the decision of the house. He acknowknowledged the necessity of something being done, but he was not ready to vote for direct taxation, until he saw something more of the business.

Mr. Christie was against the committee's rising, because he thought it was necessary to determine upon the principle. He did not know whether he should agree to this principle or not. It was proposed that each state should be apportioned according to its last census. By this, he said, Maryland would be considerably aggrieved. Several other states were in the same situation. If the gentleman would therefore withdraw his motion for the committee's rising, he would move to strike out the words "according to the last census." (The former motion was withdrawn.)

Mr. S. Smith hoped the words would not be struck out; for, if they were struck out, the whole resolution would fall to the ground, as if they were not to make a calculation upon the last census, they must either postpone the business until a new census was made, or go into the expence of making a new census for the business.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Swanwick) had gone fully into the business, and shewn to the satisfaction, he doubted not, of many in that House, the necessity of going into some effectual mode for securing a permanent revenue. He believed it would be found a subject of difficulty to carry into effect a direct tax throughout the union, but as the committee of Ways and Means had brought forward the proposition, he doubted not they had attended to these difficulties.

He was not afraid of the state of Maryland being over-rated by taking the last census. It was not necessary, he said, to go into that subject, or he believed Maryland ought to have had another representative on that floor. He thought they should not object to the plan before them on trifling ground, as they need never be able to apportion any system to farthings. Whether he should vote for the system proposed he knew not, but he wished to have the subject taken up, that we might have it in our power to say, we are an independent nation, and that it may not be in the power of any other to cut off our supplies. Such a step, he said, was necessary, and he doubted not the people would be found willing to give their government a proper support.

Mr. Christie said, if he thought his motion went to destroy the principle, he would withdraw it; but he believed the principle would be as well tried without the words as with them. He thought it would be proper to have a new census taken. He wondered his colleague (Mr. S. Smith) should think Maryland would not be over-rated by the present census. He was confident they would. If those words were out of the resolution, He would vote for it, but not otherwise.

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to the words being struck out, because if they were out, they must be guided by the last census, except a new one was taken: and if the gentleman could not take the sense of the House upon the propriety of taking a new census, without striking out these words, he hoped they would be struck out, in order to give him an opportunity of trying that question.

The question for striking out was put and negatived.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) said the subject was an important one, and from his prepossession (gentlemen perhaps might be inclined to call it prejudice) against a system of direct taxation, he could not think the

House would be readily bro't to agree to such a system. He only rose, however, then to notice what had fallen from the gentlemen from N. York and S. Carolina (Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Harper) who had wished to have the detail upon which the principle before them was to be carried into effect. He thought they should first decide upon the principle, whether they should resort to a power, which had never yet been resorted to, of raising revenue; in fact, whether a plan of direct or indirect taxes should be pursued. The decision upon this question, he said should have no allusion to the manner of effecting it; because, if the committee of the whole did not think it necessary at this time to go into a system of direct taxation at all, they would so determine, and a plan of indirect taxation ought immediately to be considered. He was therefore far from wishing the resolution to be sent back to the committee of ways and means to have the business detailed; he would have the abstract principle first decided upon. Mr. D. hoped the sentiments of gentlemen would be fully given upon this subject; for his own part, if he heard no stronger arguments in favour of the plan than had been offered, he should certainly be opposed to it.

Mr. W. Smith thought the gentleman last up had placed the subject on its proper ground. The principle ought certainly to be first decided upon. It was acknowledged on all hands, Mr S. said, that there was a deficiency of revenue; gentlemen who were opposed to this plan, should therefore substitute some other in its place, since revenue must be had. It was a good parliamentary rule, that when a member opposed an object proposed for revenue, he should propose a substitute. It was easy, he said, to object to a thing. He disliked direct taxation himself, but since there appeared no other way of raising sufficiently ample funds, he saw the necessity of fixing upon this. If gentlemen would propose any other mode of raising the money wanted, he should be glad to consider it. He thought at any rate, they should then determine upon the principle before any further steps were taken in preparing any plan; and, if it should appear to be the opinion of a majority of the House that, under no consideration whatever, a system of direct taxation should be adopted, there would be an end of the business & they must immediately turn their attention to some other way of raising the money required; for his part, he was afraid if they passed over from direct to indirect taxes they should not come to any thing effectual.

Mr. Williams was of opinion with the gentleman from New-Jersey, (the Speaker) that the principle should then be determined upon; because to send the resolution back, in order to have a plan digested, if it should evenually be rejected, would be an unnecessary waste of time. He wished gentlemen from every state would make their observations upon the subject, in order that they might determine whether some better plan could not be adopted. He thought every means of indirect taxation should be exhausted, before direct taxes should be resorted to.

Mr. W. said he did not think with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Swanwick) that the landed interest did not pay their proportion of the present taxes. The consumers, it was allowed, were the payers of taxes; and until that gentleman proved that farmers did not consume taxable articles, he must not say they did not bear their proportion of the public burdens.

It was well observed that our present revenue system was liable to be deranged by other nations; but perhaps it might be possible to adopt some other system, which should be more certain, without having reference to direct taxes. He could wish mercantile gentlemen would forbear throwing out insinuations that the landed interest did not pay their quota of the public expences; he believed they were unfounded, and he was certain they could have no good effect.

For the present, he should wish the committee to rise, and hoped gentlemen would come forward another day, with their observations on this subject, that they might see if they could not hit upon some plan of raising the necessary supplies, without going into the plan of direct taxation.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

REFLECTIONS ON AN INVASION.

[*Extracted from the* Ami des Lois *and the* Redacteur.]

Marshal Saxe, who never lost sight of the example of Carthage, remarked one day to Louis XV. and his minister, "that England was only to be conquered in London;" and it must be acknowledged that the marshal's opinion on political and military subjects was of great weight and authority.

The most effectual mode of unmasking the perfidious, and convincing the sceptical, is to present them with acknowledged facts. From a reference to the annals of history, it appears that in the interval from the reign of Edgar in the tenth century to prince Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, 25 invasions have been attempted at different periods on England, of which ten have been completely successful; and though the other debarkations were not attended with ultimate success, yet the major part of them were productive of advantages. It is to be remarked, that the greater part of these enterprises were partial and negative; that several of the princes and sovereigns, under whose auspices they were undertaken, were destitute of ships and troops; and that circumstances, on the other hand, since the union of Belgium and the emancipation of Holland, furnish France alone with such formidable means of attack and defence, that the power of England must be annihilated on the event of an invasion.

If admiral d'Orvilliers in 1781, with 66 ships of the line, acquired the dominion of the ocean, and obliged the English fleet shamefully to retire to their ports, which would have been bombarded and destroyed, together with the ships, but for the perfidy of the court, and the known treason of certain individuals who speculated at that epoch upon a future revolution; what cannot be done by a French admiral when he shall have assembled in the different ports of France and Holland 125 ships of the line, flat-bottomed boats and transports; when there shall be besides an army of 80,000 men in Britanny and 40,000 in Holland to second such an enterprize? To this must be added the number of malcontents, innovators, strangers, and emissaries from certain foreign powers, as well as the hope of a convulsion in Ireland. Yes, fellow-citizens, I say and repeat it, peace is in your hands, if you know how to profit of the moment, to unite all your force, and to attack the English at all points. I will say more, if *monseigneur* Pitt sees the reality of your preparations, he will not certainly expose himself to the fatal lot which is reserved for him, and he will hasten to demand peace from you at any price. The eloquent speech of the honorable Fox proves both the fears and the feebleness of the English minister.

Several descents on England have formerly been successful, although attempted with feeble means; the failure of some others is to be accounted for rather by the badness of the manœuvres and the weakness of the assailants, than by any other cause, which might inspire fears for the success of an enterprize, which might be supported by the whole force of all the maritime powers, and by 80 or 100,000 men

It must be remarked besides, that there is a great difference between the present war of liberty and former party wars. The embassy of the English minister, whose real object is known, ought not to suspend the labors of the government on this head—prudence does not permit us to give, at this moment, other details; but we invite the Directory to inspect the charts and sublime plan of the late Count de Broglio, who died 15 years ago at Rochelle; the wisdom of the government will enable them to make such alterations as the circumstances of the times render necessary. [*Lon. Courier.*]

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1797.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16/4
Three per Cent.	9/6
4½ per Cent.	
5½ per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	12/4
BANK United States,	11 per ct
—— Pennsylvania,	13 do.
—— North America,	40 do.
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares,	25 per et.
—— Pennsylv.	par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	62 1-2
—— at 60 days,	60
—— at 90 days,	57 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder.	40
—— 90 days,	42

In the *Afternoon* of Sunday next, a discourse will be delivered in St. Paul's Church, referring to the late melancholy events by fire at *Mr. Andrew Brown's*.

☞ A stated meeting of the Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock This Evening.

The night before last a young man by the name of Joseph Lowrey, fell from the upper part of a House in South Second-Sreet, and broke one of his legs and one of his arms. He was carried to the hospital, and appears to be in a fair way of recovery.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY the historical play of *Columbus*, or a *World Discovered*, was performed for the second time, to a most crowded audience.

The managers are entitled to great praise for bringing forward this play in such a grand stile as they have done. The scenery, &c. does high honor to the respective artists who executed them: no expence, or exertion, seems to have been wanting to make the processions, pageants, &c. worthy of observation; and we doubt not but the trouble of the managers will be amply repaid by having a crowded house every night it is performed.

Mr. Cooper's Columbus was a very chaste piece of acting: he has been censured for over acting; but we observe that his performance is considerably improved in this particular, and we doubt not, but in a short time, he will be considered as an actor of the first reputation, at least his performances fairly promise it.

Mr. Moreton played the feeling, gallant Alonzo with great sensibility. The admirers of this gentleman (and we confess ourselves to be of that number) have observed with pleasure the rapid improvements that he has made within these two years, and we are of opinion that his performance this season, surpasses all his former exhibitions: the exquisite acting of mrs. Merry probably has called forth some of that dormant genius that before had slept. We notice that he is to play Jaffier, to mrs. Merry's Belvidera, and we doubt not but his performance will be excellent. It was generally acknowledged, that he failed in that character two years ago; but those who censured his performance ought to have been informed, that his failure was not owing to his *want* of genius, but *want* of study, as the tragedy never was rehearsed: this was a sufficient apology for him.

Mr. Fox is entitled to praise for his performance of Roldan. We are happy to observe that he did not this evening pay more attention to the audience than to his part, as he sometimes does. An actor ought not to appear conscious of the company of the audience, much less to keep his eyes upon them during the performance: 'tis an odious habit, and we flatter ourselves he has seen it so, and will practise it no more.

Mr. Wignell was indeed the vociferous, brave, good hearted Englishman, in Harry Herbert: we have never seen him play more naturally.

All those who have seen mr. Harwood perform Dr. Lenitive, &c. will give us credit when we assure them that in Dr. Dolores he was excellent. His performance, in company with that facetious actor mr. Francis, in the character of Bribon, set the whole house in a roar.

Mr. Warren was very respectable in Orozimbo, as was also mr. L'Estrange in Solasco.

We are confident that the deep attention that was paid to the performance of the charming mrs. Merry, must have been more flattering to her than the loudest plaudits that could have been bestowed; for our own part we must confess, that while she was playing Cora we forgot we were in a theatre; we forgot the accomplished actress, and beheld only the charming Indian maid that was to be devoted to the sacrifice. In short, her acting was so truly excellent, that it could defy the severest criticism.

Mrs. Francis was very lively and spirited in Nelti; we have seldom seen her perform with greater ease than she did on Wednesday. Her coquetry as imitated from the description given her by Harry Herbert was truly diverting, and seemed to give the audience entire satisfaction.

We ourselves confess that it is more gratifying to view ladies as fair as the graces, than Indian women without any of the feminine graces that adorn the European beauties; but we would ask if it is natural? Ought not the ladies to have exhibited at least in their dress some affinity to the Indian customs? 'Tis true the dress of mrs. Francis was characteresstic, but if mrs. Merry had left out the golden star that adorn'd her bosom, she might have acted Sophia in the "Road to Ruin," &c. &c. and the dress would have been more adapted for *their* representation than *that* of Cora.

The only apology we have to offer for the length of of this criticism is; that the performance of so celebrated a play as Columbus ought to be entitled to some notice, and more particularly so, when at the same we endeavor to express our approbation of the liberality and taste of the managers, together with the meritorious exertions of the performers in its representation

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OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE

To the Play of *COLUMBUS.*

Spoken by Mr. Wignell at the New-Theatre.

To night our scenic fiction shall display
The earliest dawn of that eventful day,
When first the bold Columbus hither brought
The sparks of reason and the germ of thought.
True to his purpose, emulous to bless,
He form'd a chart of human happiness;
And in obedience to what heaven design'd,
Gave a new world in mercy to mankind.
Then Europe's worthiest sons in clans appear'd,
And shared the bounties of this land rever'd:
Rescued from pride, severity and strife,
At once a nation started into life;
Admiring nature triumph'd to behold
An infant Phœnix rising from the old.
Yet lingering evil still their peace destroy'd,
And ev'ry solace was but half enjoy'd,
For in those ages, superstition dire,
Shook her red torch with unrelenting ire,
Wielded her horrid axe, and at each blow,
Laid in the dust some struggling virtue low;
Till liberty, majestic angel! came,
To charm, to rouze, to soften, and reclaim;
She chas'd the dreadful demon from her sight,
And poured on all a vivifying light;
Raised her celestial standard high and swore
Here she would live, till time should be no more.
"The rigid law of unities—the bard,
"In this night's drama ventures to discard;
"If here he errs—he errs with him, whose name,
"Stands without rival in the roll of fame;
"Him—whom the passions own with one accord
"Their great dictator—and despotic lord!
"Who plac'd aloft on inspiration's throne
"Made fancy's magic kingdom—all his own,
"Burst from the trammels which his muse confin'd
"And pour'd the wealth of his exhaustless mind:
"Though Shakespeare's flight no mortal may pursue.
"Yet shall our theme, when patronized by you,
"To great Columbus' fame—bid time be just,
"And his own world, yield laurels for his bust.

☞ The lines marked by inverted commas are from the original prologue, spoken in London.

ABSALOM.

The character of this young man, notwithstanding his affability, is as disagreeable to me as it was to Joab. I hate a disorganizer, if his person be ever so goodly, or his hair ever so long. But if Absalom had been a Frenchman and polled his luxuriant locks, it would not have saved him; there would have been his head left for a clip of the guillotine. After the flush of popularity is over, a Jacobin Jew and a Jacobin Marat suffer alike, and prove the madness of revolution. Absalom was a man of the people; and it may be easily imagined that the fifty men, who run before him, were all good Patriots. *(Eastern paper.)*

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"*For the workman is worthy of his meat.*"

IF there be such a personage as Truth, this assertion certainly belongs to her family, for what can be more just, than that a vintager should eat some at least of those grapes, which he had planted and watered.

But, judging from the practice of the world, at the present time, one would think my text was grown obsolete and that its principle was unrecognized. In the shambles there is always meat enough, but how little is bestowed upon workmen? Parasites, buffoons, fiddlers, equestrians, French philosophers and speculators gormandize; but I see Merit, that excellent workman that needeth not to be ashamed, as lank and as lean, as my old tabby cat, who has had nothing to eat but church mice for a year.

Though I am not saluted a brother, by any legitimate parson, and belong to no ministerial association on earth, yet I cherish great respect, and feel a cordial regard for the established clergy. I consider them, with few exceptions, as faithful workmen; they make us moral, they instruct our youth, they lead sober and peaceable lives.

"Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,
"They keep the noiseless tenor of their way."

They are wise, they are amiable men. I wish I could speak half so fervently in praise of another learned profession. But, though they are ignorant of foolish questions and "strivings about the *law*," they understand perfectly the great rules of life. Such men, therefore, are worthy of their meat, and should be liberally provided. They labour much, few men labor more; they are compelled to exercise not only the head, but the hands. The private farm as well as the gospel vineyard claims their care. When the drudgery of the year is done; when numerous sermons have been composed, and numerous sick chambers visited, when they have been in watchings and weariness often, what meat will the benevolence of a parish bestow? Verily a morsel. A beggarly pittance called a salary, and that pittance scantily and grudgingly paid. —When I visit a village covered with stores and shops, and cultivated by opulent farmers when I hear the inhabitants boast of their flourishing circumstances, and recount how many bushels of wheat they threshed last year, and how well it sold, If I should be informed that their parson's annual stipend is but sixty pounds, in despite of all their boasted riches and ostentation I should think them unworthy to enter a church.

If I should repair to any place, where men congregate and describe to them one, who, in an hour of jeopardy had quitted his hearth, travelled many wearisome miles, been exposed to sickly air, been shot at for hours, and frequently without a crust or a draught to supply the waste of nature: If I should add that all this peril was sustained that we at home might live in security, not one of my audience, provided speculators and blood-suckers were not of the number, would deny that the *old Soldier* was a worthy workman. But where is his meat? Oh, my good Sir, do not propose that question in a Republic; you know that a Republic is never bounteous. Belisariuses *ask* for their obolus here, as well as at Rome. But here the business ends. They *receive* in Great Britain and elsewhere. You might as soon expect moderation in a Frenchman, or knowledge of the Belles Lettres in a country attorney, as that a commonwealth should be grateful.

The LAY PREACHER.

From a late English paper.

Mr. Burke, still retaining his hatred to the new order of things in France, has determined to publish immediately his letters on a *regicide peace*, which are now advertised.

As soon as the advertisement appeared of our *modern* Don Quixote's new pamphlet, an express was sent off to Dr. Willis. The answer was, that he does not undertake any case which holds out no prospect of a *cure*!

We are informed that the most noble the duke of Northumberland, in all the new leases he now grants to his tenants on large farms, makes a reserve of the cottages, which he now lets to the industrious labourers, and to each of them adds sufficient ground for the support of a cow, and the growth of a necessary quantity of potatoes for the support of their families; thereby rendering the labourer independent of the opulent farmer, and affording them an opportunity of bringing the fruits of his labour to a fair market. It has been too much the custom of this country to include the cottages in the general lease of the farm, and thereby keep the industrious labourer perfectly independent on the farmer. We cannot help recommending to the consideration, and consequent imitation, of all great landholders, the illustrious example of that truly patriotic nobleman, of whose very liberal and philanthropic principles we are frequently supplied with new and abundant proofs.

The hydrophobia some time since appeared amongst the hounds of Colonel Rolleston neat Roscrea; one of them bit an ass, which almost immediate became mad, and after biting a very fine mare, dashed itself against a wall, by which it was destroyed. The infection communicated to the mare, was not less rapid in its progress; the animal became universally convulsed, bit at every thing, and after running furiously about, sprung into a river covered with sedge, where several persons, ignorant of the cause, ran to assist her, but from whence she got out without biting any of the people, and with a madness scarce conceivable, plunged into a pit, where she was dashed to pieces. Soon as the infection became visible amongst the hounds, Colonel Rolleston had them tied up separately, where those diseased refused food, and at first appeared wholly occupied in catching flies. In a few days the disorder carried off 22 of the dogs, when it was intimated that ribwoth, or rib-grass, would prevent and cure the disease. A table spoonful of the juice was immediately administered to each dog and repeated mornings and evenings, besides a good deal chopped in their food; and though some of them appeared to be infected, five weeks had elapsed without the loss of a single dog, all of whom appear to be perfectly re-established.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Jan. 12.

On Friday last the Court for the trial of three of the crew of the French privateer La Bellone, for the murder of an American sailor, adjourned; the Jury having on Thursday brought in their verdict —Not guilty.

Capt. Stephen Cormick, in the schooner Mark Anthony, arrived here on Friday last, in 8 days from New Providence, informs, that while he lay there the British cruisers brought in from 12 to 14 valuable Spanish prizes, which were condemned and sold.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARINE LIST.

Philadelphia, February 3.

The ships Sampson, and Hare from London, are hourly expected at New-York—they were to sail about 1st December.

The schr. Expedition from this port to Falmouth put into Martinique in distress, 21st December.—Ship Fidelity, of Baltimore from Hamburgh, is also arrived at Martinique in distress.

The ship Ganges of Boston is captured and sent into Fort Royal, Martinique,— the Grand Turk of New-York is also taken and sent into St. Kitt's, Dec. 28th, both from the Isle of France. Capt. Crane arrived some days since, brings the above account.

A large ship and schooner were seen at Reedy Island, yesterday morning, coming up the bay.

Ten sail of inward bound vessels were at the island, among them the Columbia, Mason, from Amsterdam.

☞ *The Eastern Mail is not arrived.*

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50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the subscriber was going to his house at the Falls of Schuylkill, from the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Stewart, in Sugar-alley, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, above Market-street,

A black POCKET-BOOK,

Containing 1190 *Dollars, in Bank-Notes*

From 5 to 100 Dollars each,

One of which was of the Branch-Bank of New-York, and several papers, such as receipts and orders.—The road the subscriber took, was the Falls road, crossing at the Upper Ferry.

Whoever finds the above Pocket-Book, and returns it to the subscriber at the Falls, or to his father-in-law, mr. Stewart, living in Sugar Alley, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES HAFFY.

Feb. 3. §.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company,

January 6, 1797.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per share, was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives any time after the 21st of this month.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer.

Jan. 6. 1aw4w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by

GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-street

December 31. w & s 1m

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

A FEW COPIES OF

"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."

January 28, 1797.

PRINTERS

Who have inserted Advertisements at the request of the Editor of this Paper, are desired to forward their accounts.

Jannary 30 §6t

WATCH LOST.

LOST, on monday last, a silver stop Watch, makers' names, "Hauxhurst and Doult, New-York, 809", on the face, hour-hand in a small circle; the minute-hand revolving in a larger. Whoever has found, and will return the same to JAMES EDGER, corner of Second and Catherine Streets, shall receive 10 Dollars reward. If offered for sale it is requested it may be stopped.

January 30 4t

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward. Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of Highand Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient store-house: the House contains ten well finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 ¶aaw3w

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&f.

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1	Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,

Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
} Managers.

Jan. 20. th& sstf

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of		10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10	do.	1,000	10,000
20	do.	500	10,000
00	do.	100	10,000
200	do.	50	10,000
400	do.	25	10,000
1,000	do.	20	20,000
15,000	do.	10	150,000
16,739	Prizes.		
33,261	Blanks.		
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the fiends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

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A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.

December 15. dtf

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39	do. of	500	do.	19,500
80	do. of	200	do.	16,000
200	do. of	100	do.	20,000
300	do. of	50	do.	15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400	do. of	15	do.	141,000
	10,054	Prizes		300,000
	19,946	Blanks		

30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars 300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1 §tf

CAMILLA,

Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoress of Evelina and Cecilia, to be comprised in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handsome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, stitched in blue paper, is intended to be published every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the first and second are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subscriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) the celebrated authoress of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels she has already acquired in the literary world. The strength of imagination and elegance of style, displayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will sufficiently recommend to every reader of taste and judgment, the perusal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having perused this interesting publication, presented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 eotf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-street, and sold by the principal Booksellers in this City.

The American Annual Register;

Or historical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the said district have deposited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Register, or Historical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennsylvania District.

January 25. 12w4

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. tuthf

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This Day is Published,

By BIOREN AND MADAN,

And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-street; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-street; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-street, and George Douglass, No. 2, South Third-street,

(Price, neatly bound, two dollars)

AN ENQUIRY

Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,

And its Influence on Morals and Happiness,

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well established in Europe—It is hardly necessary for an American editor to say more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Political Justice has ever since its publication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The stile is pure, nervous, and classical; the ideas are strongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongst a multitude of other just and striking passages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inseparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a most masterly specimen of philosophical disquisition. The latest London edition of this work sells in this city at four dollars and an half.

January 24 d3taw2w

Porcupine's Gazette.

Proposals by WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia, for publishing a news-paper, to be entitled

Porcupine's Gazette, & Daily Advertiser.

Methinks I hear the reader exclaim; "What! have we not Gazettes enough already?" Yes, and far too many: but those that we have, are, in general, conducted in such a manner that their great number, instead of rendering mine unnecessary, is the only cause that calls for its establishment.

The gazettes in this country have done it more real injury than all its open enemies ever did or can do. They mislead the people at home and misrepresent them abroad. It was these vehicles of sedition and discord that encouraged the counties in the West to rebel; it was they that gave rise to the depredations of Britain, by exciting the people to such acts of violence against that nation, as left no room to doubt that we were determined on war; and it was they, when an accommodation had been happily effected, that stirred up an opposition to it such as has seldom been witnessed, and which was overcome by mere chance. These gazettes it was, that, by misrepresenting the dispositions of the people, encouraged the French to proceed from one degree of insolence to another, 'till at last their Minister braves the President in his chair, and a bullying commander comes and tells us that his only business is to seize our vessels, in violation of a treaty, in virtue of which alone he claims a right to enter our ports: and it is these gazettes that now have the impudence to defend what their falsehood and malice have produced.

I shall be told that the people are to blame; that they are not obliged to read these abominable publications. But they *do read* them; and thousands who read them, read nothing else. To suppress them is impossible; they will vomit forth their poison; it is a privilege of their natures, that no law can abridge; and therefore the only mode left is, to counteract its effects.

This must be done, too, in their own way. Books, or periodical publications in the form of books, may be of some service, but are by no means a match for their flying folios. A falsehood that remains uncontradicted for a month, begins to be looked upon as a truth, and when the detection at last makes its appearance, it is often as useless as that of the doctor who finds his patient expired. The only method of opposition, then, is to meet them on their own ground; to set foot to foot; dispute every inch and every hair's breadth; fight them at their own weapons, and return them two blows for one.

A gazette of this stamp is what I have long wished to see, but I have wished and expected it in vain. Indignation at the supineness of others has at last got the better of all diffidence in my own capacity, and has determined me to encounter the task. People have heard one side long enough; they shall now hear the other.

CONDITIONS.

1. Porcupine's Gazette shall be of the usual size, and the subscription Eight Dollars a year, to be paid at the expiration of each half year.

2. Advertisements will be inserted at half the usual price, which will always be required in ready money.

3. The Censor, containing those pieces from the gazette that may appear worth preserving in a more portable form, with such amplifications and amendments as time may give rise to, shall be published monthly, and each subscriber shall be entitled to a copy, delivered with his paper at the end of the month.

4. If a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained the first number of the Gazette shall appear on, or before the 5th of March.

N. B. A subscription book is now open at my shop, opposite Christ-church, whither gentlemen in the country, who wish to subscribe, are requested to send their names.

Subscriptions are taken at Boston by Mr. James White, bookseller; at Salem, by Mr. Debeny, post-master; at New-Haven by Mr. Beers, bookseller; at Newbury-port, by Mr. E. Blunt, bookseller; at New-York, by Mr. S. Campbell, bookseller; at Baltimore, by Mr. G. Hill, bookseller; at Chester-town, Maryland, by Mr. James Arthur, post-master; at Easton, do. by Mr. Greenbury Neal; at Frederick-town, do. by Messrs. Isaac and John Mentz; at Richmond, Virg. by Messrs. Pritchard and Davidson; at Norfolk, by Messrs. Rainbow and Hannah; and at Charleston, by Mr. Young, bookseller.

Jan. 28. eo1ct.

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

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